MONDAY, *September* 19. 1774. (NUMB. 2034.)

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

(3) pa. 563.

At a Meeting of the Delegates

of every Town and District in the County of *Suffolk*, on Tuesday the Sixth of *September*, at the House of Mr. *Richard Woodward* of *Dedham*, and by Adjournment at the House of Mr. *Daniel Vose* of *Milton*, on Friday the Ninth Instant, JOSEPH PALMER, Esq; being chosen Moderator, and WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq; Clerk, a Committee was chosen to bring in a Report to the Convention, and the following being several Times read and put Paragraph by Paragraph, was UNANIMOUSLY voted, *Viz.*

WHEREAS *the Power, but not the Justice & the Vengeance, but not the Wisdom of Great-Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged and exiled our fugitive Parents from their native Shores, now pursues us their guiltless Children with unrelenting Severity—And whereas this then savage and uncultivated Desart was purchased by the Toil and Treasure or acquired by the Valor and Blood of those our venerable Progenitors, who bequeathed to us the dear bought Inheritance, who consigned it to our Care and Protection; the most sacred Obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious Purchase, unfettered by Power, unclogg'd with Shackles, to our innocent and beloved Offspring. On the Fortitude—on the Wisdom and on the Exertions of this important Day, is suspended the Fate of this New World, and of unborn Millions.—— If a boundless Extent of Continent, swarming with Millions, will tamely submit to live, move and have their Being at the arbitrary Will of a licentious Minister, they basely yield to voluntary Slavery, and future Generations shall load their Memories with incessant Execrations.—On the other Hand, if we arrest the Hand which would ransack our Pockets, if we disarm the Parricide who points the Dagger to our Bosoms, if we nobly defeat that fatal Edict which proclaims a* Power to frame Laws for us in all Cases whatsoever, *thereby entailing the endless and numberless Curses of Slavery upon Us, our Heirs and their Heirs for ever; if we successfully resist that unparallelled Usurpation of unconstitutional Power, whereby our Capitals are robbed of the Means of Life, whereby the Streets of Boston are thronged with military Executioners, whereby our Coasts are lined, and Harbours crowded with Ships of War, whereby the Charter of the Colony, that sacred Barrier against the Encroachments of Tyranny, is mutilated, and in effect annihilated; whereby a murderous Law is screamed to shelter Villains from the Hand of Justice; whereby that unalienable and inestimable Inheritance, which we derived from Nature, the Constitution of Britain, which was covenanted to us in the Charter of the Province, is totally wrecked, annulled and vacated;—Posterity will acknowledge that Virtue which preserved them free and happy; and while we enjoy the Rewards and Blessings of the Faithful, the Torrent of Panegyrick will roll down our Reputations to that latest Period, when the Streams of Time shall be absorbed in the Abyss of Eternity.*

Therefore, WE HAVE RESOLVED, AND DO RESOLVE,

1. That whereas his Majesty GEORGE the Third is the rightful Successor to the Throne of Great-Britain, and justly entitled to the Allegiance of the British Realm, and agreeable to *Compact* of the English Colonies in America.—Therefore we the Heirs and Successors of the first Planters of this Colony, do chearfully acknowledge the said GEORGE the Third to be our rightful Sovereign, and that said Covenant is the Tenure and Claim on which are founded our Allegiance and Submission.

2. That it is an indispensable Duty which we owe to GOD, our Country, Ourselves and Posterity, by all lawful Ways and Means in our Power, to maintain, defend and preserve those civil and religious Rights and Liberties for which many of our Fathers fought—bled——and died; and to hand them down entire to future Generations.

3. That the late Acts of the British Parliament for blocking up the Harbour of Boston, and for altering the established Form of Government in this Colony; and for screening the most flagitious Violaters of the Laws of the Province from a legal Trial, are groß Infractions of those Rights to which we are justly entitled by the Laws of Nature, the British Constitution, and the Charter of the Province.

4. That no Obedience is due from this Province to either or any Part of the Acts abovementioned; but that they be rejected as the Attempts of a wicked Administration to enslave America.

5. That so long as the Justices of our Superior Courts of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Goal Delivery, and Inferior Courts of Common Pleas in this County, are appointed, or hold their Places by any other Tenure than that which the Charter and the Laws of the Province direct; they must be considered as under undue Influence, and are therefore unconstitutional Officers, and as such no Regard ought to be paid to them by the People of this County.

6. That if the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the General Sessions of the Peace, shall sit and act during their present disqualified State, this County will support and bear harmless all Sheriffs and their Deputies, Constables, Jurors and other Officers, who shall refuse to carry into Execution the Orders of said Courts: And as far as is possible to prevent the Inconveniencies that must attend the Suspension of the Courts of Justice, we do earnestly recommend it to all Creditors to exercise all reasonable and generous Forbearance to their Debtors, and to all Debtors to discharge their just Debts with all possible Speed, and if any Disputes concerning Debts or Trespasses shou'd arise, which cannot be setled by the Parties, we recommend it to them to submit all such Causes to Arbitration; and if the Parties or either of them shall refuse so to do, they ought to be considered as co-operating with the Enemies of this Country.

7. That it be recommended to the Collectors of Taxes, Constables and all other Officers who have publick Monies in their Hands, to retain the same, and not to make any Payment thereof to the Province or County Treasurers, untill the Civil Government of the Province is placed upon a constitutional Foundation, or untill it shall otherwise be ordered by the proposed Provincial Congress.

8. That the Persons who have accepted Seats at the Council Board by Virtue of a Mandamus from the King, in Conformity to the late Act of the British Parliament, entitled, "An Act for regulating the Government of the Massachusetts-Bay," have acted in direct Violation of the Duty they owe to their Country, and have thereby given great and just Offence to this People. Therefore,

Resolved, That this County do recommend it to all Persons who have so highly offended by accepting said Department, and have not already publickly resigned their Seats at the Council Board, to make publick Resignations of their Places at said Board, on or before the TWENTIETH Day of this Instant *September*; and that all Persons neglecting so to do shall from and after said Day be considered by this County as obstinate and incorrigible Enemies to this Colony.

9. That the Fortifications begun and now carrying on upon Boston Neck are justly alarming to this County, and give us Reason to apprehend some hostile Intention against that Town, more especially as the Commander in Chief has in a very extraordinary Manner removed the Powder from the Magazine at Charlestown, and has also forbidden the Keeper of the Magazine at Boston to deliver out to the Owners the Powder which they had lodged in said Magazine.

10. That the late Act of Parliament for establishing the Roman Catholic Religion, and the French Laws in that extensive Country now called Canada, is dangerous in an extreme Degree to the Protestant Religion, and to the civil Rights and Liberties of all America; and therefore as Men and Protestant Christians we are indispensably obliged to take all proper Measures for our Security.

11. That whereas our Enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy Prey of this numerous, brave and hardy People, from an Apprehension that they are unacquainted with military Discipline, We therefore, for the Honor, Defence and Security of this County and Province advise, as it has been recommended to take away all Commissions from the Officers of the Militia, that those who now hold Commissions or such other Persons be elected in each Town as Officers in the Militia as shall be judged of sufficient Capacity for that Purpose, and who have evidenced themselves the inflexible Friends to the Rights of the People, and that the Inhabitants of those Towns and Districts who are qualified do use their utmost Diligence to acquaint themselves with the Art of War as soon as possible, and do for that Purpose appear under Arms at least once every Week.

12. That during the present hostile Appearances on the Part of Great-Britain, notwithstanding the many Insults and Oppressions which we most sensibly resent; yet nevertheless from our Affection to his Majesty which we have at all Times evidenced; we are determined to act merely upon the Defensive, so long as such Conduct may be vindicated by Reason and the Principles of Self-preservation, but no longer.

13. That as we understand it has been in Contemplation to apprehend sundry Persons of this County who have rendered themselves conspicuous in contending for the violated Rights and Liberties of their Countrymen, we do recommend, that, shou'd such an audacious Measure be put in practice, to seize and keep in safe Custody every Servant of the present tyrannical and unconstitutional Government throughout the County and Province, untill the Persons so apprehended be liberated from the Hands of our Adversaries, and restored safe and uninjured to their respective Friends and Families.

14. That untill our Rights are fully restored to us, we will to the utmost of our Power (and recommend the same to the other Counties) withhold all commercial Intercourse with Great-Britain Ireland and the West Indies, and abstain from the Consumption of British Merchandize and Manufactures, and especially of East-India Teas and Piece Goods, with such Additions, Alterations and Exceptions only as the *Grand Congress* of the Colonies may agree to.

15. That under our present Circumstances it is incumbent on us to encourage Arts and Manufactures amongst us by all Means in our Power, and that *Joseph Palmer*, Esq; of *Braintree*, Mr. *Ebenezer Dorr* of *Roxbury*, Mr. *James Boies* and Mr. *Edward Preston* of *Milton*, and Mr. *Nathaniel Guild* of *Walpole*, be and hereby are appointed a Committee to consider of the best Ways and Means to promote and establish the same, and report to this Convention as soon as may be.

16. That the Exigences of our public Affairs demand that a provincial Congress be called, to concert such Measures as may be adopted and vigorously executed by the whole People; and we do recommend it to the several Towns in this County, to chuse Members for such a Provincial Congress, to be holden at Concord on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

17. That this County confiding in the Wisdom and Integrity of the Continental Congress now sitting at Philadelphia, will pay all due Respect and Submission to such Measures as may be recommended by them to the Colonies, for the Restoration and Establishment of our just Rights, civil and religious, and for renewing that Harmony and Union between Great-Britain and the Colonies, so earnestly wished for by all good Men.

18. *Whereas the universal Uneasiness which prevails among all Orders of Men, arising from the wicked and oppressive Measures of the present Administration, may influence some unthinking Persons to commit Outrage upon private Property:*—We would heartily recommend to all Persons of this Community, not to engage in any Routs, Riots or licentious Attacks upon the Properties of any Person whatsoever, as being subversive of all Order and Government; but by a steady, manly, uniform and persevering Opposition, to convince our Enemies that in a Contest so important, in a Cause so solemn, our Conduct shall be such as to merit the Approbation of the Wise, and the Admiration of the brave and free of every Age and of every Country.

19. That

(4) See the act. pa. 559

(5) See Boston, pa. 563.

(6) Hancock, Adams &c. page

(7) See in Index, under Congress, Continental

(1) See List of Grievances, pa. 971.
(2) referring to Sea Acts, viz. Sea Act, pa. 785, Vol. 1. Molasses Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2.
(3) See Declaratory Act. pa. 524.
(4) See Port Act. pa. 499. See Index, under Troops, & Men of war.
(5) See Charter, pa. Vol. 2.
(6) See List. pa. 509. (1) See Act, pa. 532. (2) See in Index, under Congress, Continental

29. That should our Enemies, by any sudden Manœuvres, render it necessary for us to ask the Aid and Assistance of our Brethren in the Country, some one of the Committee of Correspondence, or a Selectman if such Hostilities shall commence, or shall be expected to commence, shall dispatch Couriers with written Messages to the Selectmen or Committees of Correspondence of the several Towns in the Vicinity, with a written Account of such Matter, who shall dispatch others to Committees or Selectmen more remote, 'till proper and sufficient Assistance be obtained; and that the Expence of said Couriers be defrayed by the County, untill it shall be otherwise ordered by the Provincial Congress:

Attest. WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

525. *At a Meeting of the Delegates of the several Towns in the County of Suffolk, held at Milton on Friday last, it was Voted, That Joseph Warren, Esq; Dr. Benjamin Church, Joseph Palmer, Esq; Col. Ebenezer Thayer, Capt. Samuel Robinson, William Holden, Esq; Capt. John Homans, Capt. William Heath, Col William Taylor, Dr. Samuel Gardner, Isaac Gardner, Esq; Capt. Benjamin White, Capt. Thomas Aspinwall, Nathaniel Sumner, Esq; and Mr. Richard Woodward, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following Address, which they accordingly presented.*

To His Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; Captain General and Commander in Chief, of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

May it please your Excellency,

THE County of Suffolk being greatly, and in their Opinion justly alarmed, at the formidable Appearances of Hostility, now threatning his Majesty's good Subjects of this County, and more particularly of the Town of Boston, the loyal and faithful Capital of this Province; beg Leave to address your Excellency, and to represent that the Apprehensions of the People are more especially increased, by the dangerous Design now carrying into Execution, of repairing and mantling the Fortification at the South Entrance of the Town of Boston, which when completed, may at any Time be improved to aggravate the Miseries of that already impoverished and distressed City; by intercepting the wonted and necessary Intercourse between the Town and Country, and compel the wretched Inhabitants to the most ignominious State of Humiliation and Vassalage, by depriving them of the necessary Supplies of Provisions, for which they are chiefly dependant on that Communication.

We have been informed that your Excellency, in consequence of the Application of the Selectmen of Boston, has indeed discovered any Intention to injure the Town in your present Manœuvres, and expressed your Purpose to be for the Security of the Troops, and his Majesty's Subjects in the Town. We are at a loss to guess, may it please your Excellency, from whence your want of Confidence in the loyal and orderly People of this County could originate; a Measure so formidable carried into Execution, from a preconceived tho' causeless Jealousy, of the insecurity of his Majesty's Troops and Subjects in the Town, deeply wounds the Loyalty, and is an additional Injury to the faithful Subjects of this County, and affords a strong Motive for this Application: We therefore intreat your Excellency to desist from your Design, assuring your Excellency, that the People of this County are by no means disposed to injure his Majesty's Troops; they think themselves aggrieved and oppressed by the late Acts of Parliament, and are resolved by Divine Assistance, never to submit to them; but have no Inclination to commence a War with his Majesty's Troops; and beg Leave to observe to your Excellency, that the Ferment now excited in the Minds of the People, is occasioned by some late Transactions; by seizing the Powder in the Arsenal at Charlestown; by withholding the Powder lodged in the Magazine of the Town of Boston, from the legal Proprietors; insulting, beating and abusing Passengers to and from the Town, by the Soldiery, in which they have been encouraged by some of their Officers; putting the People in fear, and menacing them in their nightly Patrol into the neighbouring Town, and more particularly by the Fortifying the sole Avenue by Land to the Town of Boston.

In Duty therefore to his Majesty and to your Excellency, & for the Restoration of Order and Security to this County—we the Delegates from the several Towns in this County, being commissioned for this Purpose, beg your Excellency's Attention to this our humble and faithful Address, assuring you, that Nothing less than an immediate removal of the Ordnance, and restoring the Entrance into that Town, to it's former State, and an effectual Stop of all Insults and Abuses in future, can place the Inhabitants of this County, in that State of Peace and Tranquillity, in which every free Subject ought to live.

By Order of the Committee,

Boston, Sept 20, 1774. JOSEPH WARREN, Chairman

The GOVERNOR's *Answer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Hoped the Assurances I gave the Selectmen of Boston on the Subject you now Address me, had been satisfactory to every Body. I cannot possibly intercept the Intercourse between the Town and the Country; it is my Duty and Intent to encourage it; and it is as much inconsistant with my Duty and Intent, to form the strange Scheme you are pleased to suggest of reducing the Inhabitants to a State of Humiliation and Vassalage, by stopping their Supplies; nor have I made it easier to effect this, than what Nature has made it. You ment on the Soldiers insulting, beating and abusing Passengers as a common Thing; an Instance perhaps may be given of the bad Behaviour of some disorderly Soldiers; but I must appeal to the Inhabitants of both Town and Country, for their general good Behaviour, from their first Arrival to this Time.

I would ask what Occasion there is for such Numbers going armed in and out of the Town, and through the Country in an hostile Manner? or why were the Guns removed privately in the Night, from the Battery at Charlestown?

The refusing Submission to the late Acts of Parliament, I find general throughout the Province; and I shall lay the same before his Majesty.

Boston, Sept. 1774. THO. GAGE.

Upon receiving the above Answer of his Excellency, the Committee met together, and having carefully perused the same, were unanimously of Opinion, That his Excellency's Answer could not be deemed satisfactory to the County.—And further, That his Excellency in his Reply had been pleased to propose several Resolves, which if unanswered by the Committee, would leave on the Minds of People not fully acquainted with the State of Facts some very disagreeable Impressions concerning the Conduct and Behaviour of the People in the County and Province. And the following Address was unanimously voted to be presented to his Excellency.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Answer you have been pleased to favour us with to the Address this Day presented to you, gives us Satisfaction so far as it relates to your own Intentions; and we thank your Excellency for the Declaration which you have made, that it is your Duty and Interest to encourage an Intercourse between Town and Country; and we intreat your Indulgence while we modestly reply to the Questions proposed in your Answer. Your Excellency is too well acquainted with the human Heart not to be sensible that it is natural for the People to be soured by Oppression, and jealous for their personal Security, when their Exertions for the Preservation of their Rights are construed into Treason and Rebellion. Our Liberties are invaded by Acts of the British Parliament, Troops are sent to inforce those Acts. They are now erecting Fortifications at the Entrance of the Town of Boston, upon the compleating those, the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston will be in the Power of a Soldiery who must implicitly obey the Orders of an Administration who have hitherto evidenced no singular Regard to the Liberties of America. The Town is already greatly impoverished and distress'd by the Operation of the barbarous Port-Bill. Your Excellency, we are perswaded, from Principles of Humanity, would refuse to be an Actor in the tragical Scene that must ensue upon shutting up the Avenues to the Town, and reducing the Inhabitants by Distress and Famine, to a disgraceful and slavish Submission; but that cruel Work may possibly be reserved for a Successor, disposed and instructed thereto. Daily Supplies of Provisions are necessary for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants of the Town. The Country disgusted and jealous at the formidable Operations now carrying on, survey with Horror, a Plan concerted—whereby the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston may be imprisoned and starved at the Will of a Military Command. They kindly invite them to abandon the Town, and earnestly solicit them to share the homely Banquet of Peace in the Country. Should their Refusal involve them in Miseries hitherto unheard of, and hardly conceiv'd of, the Country must stand acquitted, and will not hold their Liberties so loosely as to sacrifice them to the Obstinacy of their Brethren in Boston.

Your Excellency has been pleased to order the Powder from the Magazine in Charlestown to forbid the Delivery of the Powder in the Magazine of Boston to the legal Proprietors, to seize the Cannon at Cambridge, and bring a formidable Number from Castle William, which are now placed at the Entrance of the Town of Boston. And have likewise, in Addition to the Troops now here, been pleased to send for Reinforcements to Quebec and other Parts of the Continent. These things, Sir, together with the Disposition of the Ships of War, we humbly think sufficiently justify the Proceedings for which your Excellency seems to be at a Loss to account.

Your Excellency has suggested that Nature has made it easy to cut off the Communication between Town and Country. Our only Request is, that the Entrance into the Town may remain as Nature has formed it.

If the Security of his Majesty's Troops is the only Design in the late Manœuvres, we beg leave to assure your Excellency that the most certain, and by far the most honorable Method of making them secure and safe, will be to give the People of the Province the strongest Proof that no Design is forming against their Liberties. And we again solicit your Excellency with that Earnestness which becomes us on this important Occasion to desist from every Thing which has a Tendency to alarm them, & particularly from fortifying the Entrance into the Town of Boston.

We rely on your Excellency's Wisdom and Candor that in your proposed Representation to our common Sovereign, you will Endeavor to redeem us from the Distresses which we apprehend were occasioned by the grossest Misinformation, and that you will assure his Majesty that no wish of Independency, no adverse Sentiments or Designs towards his Majesty or his Troops now here, actuate his good Subjects in this Colony; but that their sole intention is to preserve pure and inviolate those Rights to which, as Men, and English Americans, they are justly intitled, and which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

By Order of the Committee,

JOSEPH WARREN, Chairman.

A Copy of the above was delivered to Mr. Secretary Flucker by the Chairman, with a desire that he would as soon as was convenient, present it to the Governor, & request his Excellency to appoint a time for receiving it in Form. The Secretary informed the Chairman the ensuing Day, that he had seen the Governor, and had given him the Copy of the Address, but that he declined receiving it in Form. The Chairman mentioned to him the Importance of the Business, declaring his Belief that the Troops were not in any Danger; and that no Persons has, so far as he had been informed, taken any Steps which indicated any hostile Intention, untill the seizing and carrying off the Powder from the Magazine in the County of Middlesex; and that if any ill Consequences should arise that should affect the Interest of Great Britain, the most candid and judicious both in Europe and America, would consider the Author of the Ferment now raised in the Minds of the People, as accountable for whatever Consequences might follow from it. He therefore desired the Secretary once more to make Application to his Excellency, and to state the Affair to him in that serious Manner which the Case seemed to require.—The Secretary accordingly made a second application to the Governor, but received for answer, that he had given all the Satisfaction in his Power, and he could not see that any further argumentation upon the Subject would be to any good Purpose. Upon this, the Committee were again convened, and it was unanimously Resolved, that they had executed the Commission entrusted to them by the County, to the utmost of their ability:—And after voting that the Reply to his Excellency's Answer should be inserted in the public Papers as soon as possible, they adjourned without Day.

It is observable, that every Vote passed by the Delegates of the County, and by the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, was unanimous.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 5.

On Wednesday last sailed from Chester-Town, in Maryland, the Schooner Endeavor, Capt. Harding, bound to Salem, having on board 3000 Bushels of Indian Corn, contributed for the relief of the laboring Poor in Boston, by the Inhabitants of Kent and Queen Ann's Counties. *see Index under donat.*

FREDERICK COUNTY, (*Virginia*) *July* 25.

Yesterday being the day appointed by our Sheriff for the electing of burgesses, a great part of the county assembled at Winchester, among whom it was universally agreed to shew their detestation to the presumption of the g——r of Massachusetts Bay, that his effigy should be first hanged, and then suffer the flames accompanied by his darling proclamation. An image was fabricated truly like him, as he must appear to the mind's eye of every American, grim as Pluto, and deformed as Vulcan. It was decorated with a soldier's coat, a grenadier's cap, and a wooden sword.——Thus accoutred, with a rope round his neck, in the fatal cart, supported by an Africon, he was conducted thro' the town, attended by a rejoicing multitude, and then suspended on the highest gallows an American [illegible]r was ever yet honoured with. The proclamation was read by Mr. A. White, attorney at law, who made a very spirited and handsome speech to the people, exhorting them to be unanimous, as the certain means to preserve their liberties. The torch was then applied, and the flame, as if pleased to destroy the last destroyer of liberty, embraced him with uncommon ardour, and devoured him in an instant.

Concord, 15th September 1774.

AT a Meeting of a great number of the Freeholders and others, Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, assembled upon the Common in said Town, and proceeded to the choice of a Committee from each Town then present; which Committee being met, Voted it as their Opinion, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, ought not to be opened, or to set at present.—Also Voted, That a Sub-Committee of Five, wait upon the Justices of said Court, and inform them of the above Vote.—Said Committee being chosen accordingly, waited on the aforesaid Justices with the Vote; which, to their very great credit they readily complied with; and for the Satisfaction of the People then present, signed the following Declaration, viz.

"*Whereas there is a Meeting of a great Number of the Freeholders and others, Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, now assembled upon the Common in said Town, here by their Committee in Consequence of the Desire of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, whose Names are hereto subscribed, being all the Justices now present, informing us of a Vote of said Committee, viz.*

That it is their Opinion that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace ought not to be opened to sit at present.

We therefore, in Agreement with said Committee, publickly declare, that it is our expedient for his Majesty's Justices of the said Court to open or hold the same, lest it should be construed that we act in Consequence of the late unconstitutional Act of Parliament, intitled an Act for the better regulating the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, for the Satisfaction of the People, we thus publickly Promise, that we will not open, nor in any way proceed to the Business of said Court. In Witness whereof we sign our Names.

Thad. Mason,	William Stickney,	Jonas Dix,
Joseph Haven,	Henry Gardner,	Daniel Bliss,
Josiah Johnson,	Abraham Fuller,	Samuel Bancroft.

While the Sub-Committee were compounding this Matter, two Deputy-Sheriffs, viz. Antill Gallop and Samuel How, were had before the Committee for posting a Proclamation, which they received from the Hon. Samuel Danforth, Joseph Lee, and James Russell, Esq'rs late Justices of the Inferior Court for that County, for the Purpose of adjourning said Court: For which Offence they signed an Acknowledgment, and were dismiss'd.—Mr. Daniel Heald, another Deputy Sheriff for the County of Middlesex, has likewise owned his Fault in setting up said Proclamation at the Court House Door, and has declared that after he has finished the Business he now has in his Hands, he will not undertake any Thing further in his Office as Deputy-Sheriff.

The Body adjourned their Meeting to the third Tuesday in October, agreable to the Proclamation for adjourning the Court.

(6)

WHereas I the Subscriber, by inadvertently signing an Address to the late Governor Hutchinson, on his departure from this Province to Great Britain, have incurred general displeasure, tho' at the Time of signing said Address I had no sinister Views (especially by weakning any Link in the Golden Chain of Liberty) and as the Friendship and Esteem of my Fellow Men lies near my Heart, would hereby assure the Public, that I am truly sorry for the Occasion of their Displeasure, and shall in future demonstrate how ready I am (if called to it) to defend the Liberties and Privileges of my Country, both sacred and civil, and shall therefore hope for their Forgiveness, and a perfect Restoration to their Friendship.

Marblehead, Sept. 20, 1774. JOHN FOWLE.

I The Subscriber having a great Regard for the late Governor Hutchinson & Family in their private Character, was induced inadvertently to sign an Address to him on his leaving the Province; which, tho' it was never published to the World, yet has given great Offence to many worthy Persons in this & the neighbouring Towns, whose good Opinion I greatly wish to enjoy.—I did not sufficiently consider that an Address to a Man under the universal Censure of all the Colonies, would seem to imply my Dissent from the general Sentiments of my Brethren in America; and therefore beg Leave to take this Opportunity to declare most explicitly to them, and hope they will believe this my most solemn Declaration, That I do from my Heart abhor the Right of taxing America claimed by the British Parliament, as also the Boston Port-Bill, and other late Acts abridging the Rights of this Province, and I do Promise that I will most sincerely join with my Brethren in America in the most effectual, constitutional Methods to oppose and frustrate the same; and hereupon I hope my Brethren will be satisfied that I am a sincere Friend to my Country, will forgive the Inadvertence of my addressing, & treat me again with their usual Friendship, Benevolence and Favour.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1774. Wm. VANS.

Last Week arrived in Town from Plymouth a number of Bars of Steel, made in that County, which are said to be equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in Germany:—The following is a Copy of the Bill of Lading which the Captain of the Waggon signed for the safe Delivery of the same, viz.

SHipt by the Grace of God in good Order & well conditioned by —— ——, in and upon the good Waggon called the *Lord North's Revenge*, whereof is Master under God for this present Voyage, *Consider Orcutt*, and now being in the Town of Plymouth, and by God's Grace bound for the poor, unhappy block'd up Port of Boston. To say, — Bars of Steel, being mark'd and numbered as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in the like good Order and well conditioned at the aforesaid Port of Boston (Danger of Tories excepted) unto —— ——, or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods ——, as per Agreement. In Witness whereof the Master or Purser of said Waggon hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading of this Tenor and Date, one of which two Bills being accomplished, the other to stand Void, and so God send the good Waggon to her desired Port in safety Amen. Dated at Plymouth this 30th Day of August, 1774. CONSIDER ORCUTT.

Last Wednesday the Rev. Mr. *David Osgood* was ordained a Pastor of the Church at Medford.

& see in Index, under Congress Provincial. & vid. pa. 571. & pa. 573. D see in Index. under Troops. Vid. Port Act, pa. 199. Act for impartial administr. Justice, pa. 509. & for altering the Charter, pa. 532. Vid. Pa. 563. Pa. 550 X Act for altering the Charter, 100. pa. 532. & vid. Journals, pa. 971. X see Index, under men of war. (1) vid Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (2) vid. 563.

BOSTON, *September* 19. 1774.

Last Wednesday being the annual Convention of the Episcopal Clergy, an excellent Sermon was preached at King's-Chappel, by the Rev. Mr. SERGANT, of Cambridge, from the 13th Chapter of St. John's Gospel, and 17th Verse, "If ye know these Things, happy are ye, if ye do them."

Last Wednesday Night all the Cannon in the North Battery were spiked up, said to be done by about 100 Men, who came in Boats from the Men of War.—They were, however, cleared again the next Day without much Difficulty.

Last Week the Cannon at the Batteries back of Governor's Island were removed by Order of the General.

Last Monday, came to Town from New York, the Lady of his Excellency General GAGE, accompanied by Major Sheriff and several other Officers.

Advices from London of July 15th, say, "That notwithstanding all the Reports of a Non-importation association being entered into by the several Provinces on the continent of America, 17 Ships have been cleared at the Custom House in the course of a fortnight; and tho' Boston is not one among the list, there are several for New England, and about a Dozen more are now up at the Coffee House."—It is said to be resolved, at all Events, not to repeal the Boston Port-Bill, as Lord North says, "It will keep good for years in America, tho' not used."

We hear the 30 Chests of Tea that lately arrived at Portsmouth in the Mast Ship, have been shipped on board a Vessel bound to Halifax, which sailed for that Place last Week. It is said in future no such Indulgence will be allowed there. *See pa. 572.*

We hear that Collections are making in the several Towns in the Colony of Rhode Island, for the Suffering Inhabitants here: It is said 1500 Dollars are already raised in the Town of Newport; and that the Hon. Joshua Babcock, Esq; of Westerly, had generously subscribed 100 Dollars for the like Purpose.

The Newport Gazette of last Monday says, that "the alarm which went thro' the Country last Saturday and Yesterday se'nnight, reach'd New-York on Monday, and had not the accounts been soon contradicted, it is very certain there would have been 60 or 80,000 Men in arms, near Boston, in two Days, not as some Tories infamously insinuate, for the purpose of *Rebellion*; but in defence of ALL that's valuable, dear, holy, and sacred." *Vid. pa. 563. 1. Column.*

The following is an authentic Copy of a Letter which was lately thrown into the Camps, directed,

"To the Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty's Troops in Boston."

IT being more than probable that the Kings standard will soon be erected, from rebellion breaking out in this province, its proper that you soldiers, should be acquainted with the authors thereof, and of all the Misfortunes brought upon the province, the following is a list of them, viz Messr. Samuel Adams, James Bowdoin, Dr. Thomas Young, Dr. Benjamin Church, Capt. John Bradford, Josiah Quincey, Major Nathaniel Barber, William Molleneux, John Hancock, Wm. Cooper, Dr. Chancy, Dr. Cooper, Thomas Cushing, Joseph Greenleaf, and William Denning.—The friends of your King and Country, and of America, hope and expect it from you soldiers, the instant rebellion happens, that you will put the above persons immediately to the sword, destroy their houses and plunder their effects; it is just that they should be the first victims to the mischeifs they have bro't upon us. *A Friend to Gr. Brit. & America.*

N. B. Don't forget those trumpeters of sedition, the printers Edes and Gill, and Thomas."

A melancholy accident happened at Roxbury on Monday last, two young Men diverting themselves with the military Exercise, when one of them gave the Word of Command to *Fire!* the other instantly discharged his Piece, not knowing it was loaded, and the Ball entered the Head of his Companion, Mr. Henry Wilson, Baker, aged 22, and killed him on the Spot.

Yesterday se'nnight, a Daughter of Mr. Samuel Sumner, of Roxbury, about two Years old, being alone in a Room its Cloaths by some means catched on Fire, by which her Body was so much burnt that she died the next Day.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, *Sept.* 8, 1774.

"The Congress opened last Monday, when the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Charles Thompson Secretary: There is a Guard kept at the Door of the House, (Carpenter's Hall) in which they meet, and the Result of those Meetings are confined so close among themselves, that scarce the least Syllable of their Proceedings reach the Ears of the expecting Public: The worthy Farmer, together with Thomas Willing, Esq; are both, by the united Voice of the respectable Body of Delegates, called in, to give their Assistance, to the great Satisfaction and Pleasure of the People.—We were alarmed last Tuesday by an Express from Boston, and Yesterday by another from New York; it has now in some Measure subsided.—The Physicians here, it is said, have agreed to inoculate no Patients for the Small Pox, during the sitting of the Congress, as several of the Northern & Southern Delegates have not had that Disorder."

We can't learn by the last Advices from Philadelphia, that any Part of the Proceedings of the Grand Congress of the Colonies convened there, had transpired, except that the greatest Harmony and Unanimity subsisted among them; and their having agreed that the Mode of Voting should be that each Colony should have one Voice.

Please to give the following a Place in your next and you will oblige one of your good Customers.

Watertown, Sept. 10. 1774.

THE many useful and amiable Qualities which eminently distinguished the Life of Doctor Cooper, *who lately died in this Town, very justly claim the public Attention.—After he had received the Honors of Harvard-College, he diligently applied himself to the Study of Physick, under the Direction of the late worthy Dr. Tufts of Medford, where his Proficiency soon appeared by his early Call to Practice; which from his first Settlement in this Town became very extensive and under Providences peculiarly successful.—And tho' his Constitution from early Life was rather delicate, yet we may assert that no Gentleman of the Faculty, in all Seasons, submitted to greater Fatigues, in a Circle of Practice so extensive; or ever paid greater Attention to his numerous Patients without Distinction.—Remaining in a single State, his whole Aim was directed to this particular Point; which with unceasing Diligence he pursued Day and Night; and in which he made it manifest thro' his whole Course of Practice, that private Gain was but an inferior Motive. That which distinguishes the Physician from the Empiric was characteristic of Dr. Cooper in his Profession; an accurate Discernment of the Disease, the Constitution and State of the Patient, and in what Way Nature was struggling for Relief.——In Society, as in active Life, his superior Understanding, Discretion, and universal Benevolence, rendered him the most agreeable to all his Acquaintance.—He was for many Years in Commission for the Peace, tho' prevented from acting in that Office, except occasionally, by the Calls of his medical Profession. The Esteem he justly acquired in Life was fully evinced by the numerous Attendance of all Ranks from this and the neighbouring Towns, to pay their last Token of Respect to the Benefactor who had spent his Life to preserve others. He had entered the 71st Year of his Age, when with his usual Composure of Mind and a fixed Trust in the Almighty Physician, we trust, he entered that glorious State where there is no more Pain, Sickness or Death.*

MARRIED.] Mr. *William Phillips*, jun. Merchant, to Miss *Meriam Mason*, second Daughter of Mr. *Jonathan Mason*, of this Town.

At Reading, the Rev. Mr. *Swain*, of Wenham, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Hartshorne*, of that Place.

Married at Rhode Island, the Hon. Sir *John Treville*, Knight of Malta, and Captain of Cavalry in the Service of his most Christian Majesty, to Mrs. *Abigail Stoneman*, of Newport.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr. *Joseph Scott*, aged 18 Years, to Miss *Katey Adams*, aged 12.

DIED] Mr. *John Serin*, Baker, aged 39.—Mrs. *Fisk*, Widow, aged 59.—

*** *Some Observations on a Publication of the* Hon. Thomas Oliver, *Esq; inserted in the Massachusets-Gazette of the 8th Instant, was got ready for the Press for this Day's Paper; but as it would take up more Room than the Printers expected, it must be deferred till next Week, as well as some other Temporary, tho' important Matters, "at such a Day as this is."*

New Auction-Room, Dock-Square.

On *Wednesday* next, at Ten in the Morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At *Hunter's* Auction-Room, (lately improved as a Store by Mr. *Thomas Walley*)

A Great Variety of English GOODS—Amongst which are——Calicoes, Chints, Printed Linens, Flowered and plain Lawns, Muslins, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, Bed Ticks, Kenting and Linen Hand kerchiefs, Shalloons, Tammies, Figured Stuffs, Cambletteens Plads, Broad Cloths, Breeches Patterns, Velvarets, Worsted Hose, Silk Mitts, Taffities, plain Modes, Figured and plain Ribbonds, Table Knives, Men's Shoes, House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

WM. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Also a Quantity of Choice Indigo ——— Wednesday Morning, the Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At his Store on the Town-Dock, hath for Sale, *Jamaica, Granada* and *Barbados* RUM, *by the Hogshead or less*, Excellent old Spirit and Brandy, Madeira, Frontineac, and Fyall WINES, *A Quantity of Flour, some of which is a little sower*, A few Casks of Raisins very good, *Glass, and Cream-colour'd Ware*; A few Bolts of Ravens Duck, a good Assortment of West-India Goods, Groceries & many other Articles, *All at the lowest Rates for the Cash.*

American STEEL.

Equal to German.

Edge-Tool Makers may try the Quality of it by applying to JOSEPH WEBB, near Oliver's Dock, Boston:——Where may be had, Iron Stoves of different Sizes, also a general Assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of Bay Horses, well match'd both for Colour and Size. Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Susanna Griggs*, late of Boston, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, to *Peter Roe Dalton*, Administrator on said Estate, in order to a speedy Settlement. And all those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administrator.——

N. B. The Household Furniture of the said Deceased will be sold at Public Vendue, next Thursday at 10 o'Clock, at the House lately occupied by her, at the Head of Long Lane.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. *Murtough Mc Carrol*, late of Boston, deceas'd, are requested to bring in their Accounts to John Haskins, of Boston, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said Deceased, in order for a speady Settlement.

CHOICE VINEGAR

TO BE SOLD BY

Amory *and* Greenleaf,

Near the Hay-Market, South-End, Boston.

N. B. All Kinds of West-India Goods—cheap for Cash as usual.——

TO-MORROW Morning at Ten o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

All the Houshold FURNITURE of Mr. *Colburn Barrell* (who embarks for England in a short Time) at his House directly opposite the North Grammar-School, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Tea, Card, Writing and Corner Tables, Looking-Glasses, very large and elegant, one Mahogany Chest upon Chest of Drawrs, Mahogany Hair-bottom'd Chairs, Leather-bottom'd Chamber and common ditto, one Easy Chair, Wilton and common Floor and Stair Carpets of different Sizes, Steel, Prince's Metal, Brass and common Hand-Irons, one exceeding good Eight-Day Spring Clock, China and Glass Ware, Four-posts, common and Camp Bedsteds, Feather Beds & Bedding, Bed and Window Curtains, different Sorts, Pictures, one Mahogany Bureau, Brass & Copper Scales & Weights, one Lady's Riding Saddle, one Kitchen Jack, Brass Kettles, Fish ditto, with all other Sorts of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

The Furniture may be viewed This Day.

N. B. All Persons that have any Demands on said *Barrell*, are desired to call upon him for a Settlement.

New Auction-Room, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW at Ten o'Clock, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At *GREENLEAF's* Auction-Room, A Variety of English GOODS as usual, and some House-Furniture.——

W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten Clock To-Morrow Morning.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Cumberland, ss.

Notice is hereby given to the Delinquent

Proprietors of the Town of New-Gloucester, in said County, That unless they pay the several Sums hereafter affixed to each delinquent Right respectively, together with incidental Charges, to Mr. Isaac Parsons, *of said New-Gloucester, before the Sixth Day of* December *next, they may expect that so much of each of such Delinquent Rights in said Town will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr.* Isaac Parsons *aforesaid, on the aforesaid Sixth Day of* December, *as will be sufficient to discharge their several Arrearages, with the Charges as aforesaid. The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Time to Time until the whole is sold.*

The Rights that are delinquent are as follows, viz.

Rights.	£.	s.	d.	Rights.	£.	s.	d.
No. 1	4	13	10	No. 38	4	12	0
4	4	5	9	39	12	15	2
7	10	4	4	42	4	5	9
10	4	0	0	45	5	5	12
13	13	4	6	46	5	5	12
16	5	3	4	52	4	5	9
20	16	16	10	54	3	12	9
22	4	18	4	56	7	19	7
24	9	19	7	58	10	4	6
26	4	5	9	61	12	4	8
31	9	0	6	63	3	3	2

Simon Nowel, } Committee
Ebenezer Mason, } and
Isaac Parsons, } Assessors.

New-Gloucester, Sept. 1. 1774.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

[Embellished with an elegant Engraving]

NUMBER VII. of

The Royal American Magazine;

Or, UNIVERSAL

Repository of Instruction and Amusement,

For JULY, 1774.

BOSTON: Printed and Sold at GREENLEAF's Printing-Office in Hanover-Street, near the Orange Tree, where Subscriptions continue to be taken in.

Proposed for speedy Publication,

[*By the Printers hereof*]

The Third Edition (with Improvements) of the Rev. Mr. ADAMS's Historical View of the Perils, Hardships, Difficulties & Discouragements which have attended the planting & progressive Improvements of New-England from the Year 1620 to the present Time: With a particular Account of its long and destructive Wars, expensive Expeditions, hard Usage from the Parent Country, &c. from whence is deduced, by necessary Consequence, the unquestionable Claim of its present Inhabitants to the Privileges and Immunities at *any time* recognized by Royal Authority in their *utmost* Extent and Meaning; With Reflections of a Moral as well as Political Nature.

Tanta Molis erat, &c.

The first Edition of this View was published at Boston 1768, and the second at London the same Year: The third is now humbly offered to the Public, with a large Introduction, containing Considerations on the present State of New-England: Reflections on the vigorous Attempts now making for a total Change of Government, &c.——

Port of SALEM & MARBLEHEAD, *Sept.* 15. 1774.

ENTERED-IN.

Mosst from Philadelphia; Sargent from St. Lucia; Thayer from St. John's; Andrews from St. Nichola; Vinson from Nova-Scotia; White from Canada; Lake, Blowry and Hinkley from Newfoundland; Rost from Surinam; Rodgers from Greenock; Brooks and Hawley from New Haven; Hurd, Miller and Williams from New London.

OUTWARD-BOUND,

House for St. John's; Elkins, Woodbury, Small & Whittridge for West-Indies; Litchfield for Maryland; Dennis for Bilboa; Osborn for New-Haven; Davis for Newfoundland; Conklin for Long Island; King for Virginia; Drinkwater for Philadelphia, Gardner and Williams for West Indies.

CLEARED-OUT.

Norton, Pierce, Tuck, Nichols, Stevens, Holt, and Schooner Hannah for West-Indies; Eames and Atkins for Newfoundland; and Simmons for Dominica.

[*See the* SUPPLEMENT.]

4 *See the Act, pa. 499.* ‖ *See Index, under* (561, 571, 578, 582, 593, 60. *Donations.*) *See Index, under Troops.* X *See pa. 576. 13. resolve.* | *See the Meeting at Cambridge, pa. 563.*) *Jn.° Dickinson Esq.* —— *see in Index, under Congress. Continental. Avid pa. 543.*

At a Meeting of the Delegates from every Town in the County of Essex in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, held at Ipswich in said County on the 6th and 7th Days of September, 1774.

Present 68 Delegates.

Voted, JEREMIAH LEE, Esq; Chairman.

SEVERAL Papers relative to the Situation of our public Affairs, and the alteration of our Constitution and Laws intended by the late Act of Parliament for regulating the Government of this Province, as also the said Act being read; after Consultation and Debate had thereon, a Committee of nine Persons were appointed to consider and Report on the same. The Committee reported a Number of Resolves, which they thought necessary to be entered into by the County at this Time; Which Resolves, after being read several Times, debated on and amended, were unanimously accepted, the Delegates, one by one, declaring their Assent.

The Report is as follows:

The Delegates appointed by the several Towns in this County to meet together at this alarming Crisis, to consider and determine on such Measures, as shall appear to be Expedient for the County to adopt: deeply impressed with a Sense of the importance of this Deputation, of the Abilities and Qualifications necessary for conducting our public Affairs with Wisdom and Prudence, but with the Firmness and Resolution becoming Freemen: With the Respect and Deference due to the Sentiments of our Brethren in the other Counties of the Province, with Submission to the future Determinations of a Provincial Assembly, and the Decisions of the grand American Congress,—do, in the Name of the County, make the following Resolves, viz.

1st. That the several Acts of Parliament, which infringe the just Rights of the Colonies, and of this Province in particular, (being Subjects of Deliberation before the Continental Congress,) renders it Expedient for this County, to suspend their Determinations respecting them; except so far as their immediate Operation requires immediate Opposition. That the Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusett-Bay in New-England," being a most dangerous Infraction of our Constitutional & Charter Rights, and tending to a total Subversion of the Government of the Province, and Destruction of our Liberties; and having been with uncommon Zeal, with Arbitrary Exertion and Military Violence, attempted to be carried into Execution; and this last, these Exertions, and this Violence, still continuing: From the sacred Regard, the inviolable Attachment we owe to these Rights, which are essential to, and distinguish us as Englishmen and Freemen; and from a tender Concern for the Peace of this County, we are bound to pursue all reasonable Measures, by which any Attempts to enforce an immediate Obedience to that Act may be defeated.

2d. That the Judges, Justices and other Civil Officers in this County appointed agreeable to the Charter and the Laws of the Province, are the only Civil Officers in the County, whom we may innocently obey: That no Authority whatever can remove these Officers, except that which is constituted pursuant to the Charter and those Laws: That it is the Duty of these Officers to continue in the Execution of their respective Trusts, as if the aforementioned Act of Parliament had never been made: And that while they thus continue, untainted by any Official Conduct, in conformity to that Act, we will vigorously support them therein, to the utmost of our Power, indemnify them in their Persons and Property, and to their Lawful Doings yield a ready Obedience.

3d. That all Civil Officers in the Province, as well as private Persons, who shall dare to Conduct in conformity to the aforementioned Act, for violating the Charter and Constitution of the Province, are, and will be considered by this County as its unnatural and malignant Enemies; and, in the Opinion of this Body, such Men, while they persist in such Conduct, and so contribute to involve the Colonies in all the Horrors of a Civil War, are unfit for Civil Society; their Lands ought not to be tilled by the Labour of an American, nor their Families supplied with his Cloathing or Food.

4th. [This 4th Resolve, which rejected Peter Frye, Esq; is omitted by the Direction of the Delegates of Salem, Marblehead and Danvers, they supposing his frank and generous Declaration, inserted in this Paper, would give full Satisfaction to the County, and render a Publication of this Resolve superfluous and improper.]

5th, That a Committee be raised to wait on the Hon William Browne, Esq; of Salem, and acquaint him, that with Grief this County has viewed his Exertions for carrying into Execution Acts of Parliament calculated to enslave and ruin his native Land; that while the County would continue the Respect for several Years paid him, it firmly Resolves to detach from every future Connection all such as shall persist in supporting, or any ways countenancing the late arbitrary Edicts of Parliament; that the Delegates in the Name of the County request him to excuse them from the painful necessity of considering and treating him as an Enemy to his Country, and therefore that he would resign his Office of Counsellor in the late Establishment, and decline as a Judge (and in every other Capacity) to execute the late Acts of Parliament, and all others deemed by the Province unconstitutional and Oppressive. [Mr. Browne's Answer to the Committee, who waited on him with this Resolve, was published in our last Monday's Evening Post.] See, pa. 571

6th. That, in the Opinion of this Body, all Town-Meetings in this County ought to be called agreeable to the Laws of the Province, and the ancient Usage of the County.

7th. That it is the Opinion of this Body of Delegates, that a Provincial Congress is absolutely necessary in our present unhappy Situation; and that as Writs are now issued for the Election of Representatives for a General Assembly, to be held at SALEM on the 5th Day of October next, the Representatives so elected, will properly form such Provincial Congress. And it is further our Opinion, that these Representatives should be instructed by their several Towns to Resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress accordingly; if when assembled they shall deem it Necessary or Expedient; in order to consult and determine on such Measures as they judge will tend to promote the true Interest of his Majesty, and the Peace, Welfare & Prosperity of the Province.

8th. Deeply affected with a Sense of the Miseries and Calamities now impending over the Colonies, and this Province in particular, Knowing we are compelled to form these Resolutions; which (as we apprehend) being founded in Justice and Necessity, on the Principles of our natural, essential and unalienable Rights, we are determined to abide by. At the same Time we frankly and with Sincerity declare, that we still hold ourselves Subjects of His Majesty King GEORGE the Third—as such will bear him true Allegiance, and are ready with our Lives and Fortunes, to support and defend his Person, Crown and Dignity, and his constitutional Authority over us. But by the Horrors of Slavery—by the Dignity and Happiness attending virtuous Freedom, we are constrained to declare, that we hold our Liberties too dear to be sported with, and are therefore most seriously determined to defend them. This, in the present Dispute, we conceive may be effected by peaceable Measures: But, though above all Things (Slavery excepted) we deprecate the Evils of a Civil War—though we are deeply anxious to restore and preserve a Harmony with our Brethren in Great-Britain; yet, if the Despotism and Violence of our Enemies should finally reduce us to the sad Necessity, we, undaunted, are ready to appeal to the last Resort of States; and will in Support of our Rights encounter even Death, "Sensible that he can never die too soon, who lays down his Life in Support of the Laws and Liberties of his Country."

Voted, That a Committee be chosen to notify the Members of this Body, to assemble again when they shall think it Necessary; and that the Members from Salem and Marblehead, be this Committee; and that they or the major Part of them be, and they are hereby impowered to issue Notifications accordingly. A true Copy,

JOHN PICKERING, jun. Clerk.

(1) See the List, pa. 549—554.
X See the Bill, page 559.
(2) See magna Charta, pa. 790. 1050. Vol. 2.
Petition of Right, pa. 816. Vol. 2.
Bill of Rights, page 1053, Vol. 2.

LONDON,

ON Friday the 17th of June, the Order of the day was read in the House of Peers for the amendments made in the Quebec Bill to be taken into consideration: the same were accordingly read by the Clerk; and the question being put, for the House to agree to the amendments, Lord Chatham rose up, and entered fully into the subject of the Bill. X He said, "It would involve a great country in a thousand difficulties, and in the worst of despotism, and put the whole people under arbitrary power: that it was a most cruel, odious and oppressive measure, tearing up justice and every good principle by the roots: that by abolishing the *Trial by Jury*, he supposed, the framers of the Bill thought that in their proceeding, together with the Habeas Corpus, more room would have; whilst every true Englishman was ready to lay down his life, sooner than lose those two bulwarks of his personal security and property. The merely supposing, that the Canadians would not be able to feel the good effects of law and freedom, because they had been used to arbitrary power, was an idea as ridiculous as false. The Bill established a despotic government in that country, to which the Royal Proclamation of 1763. promised the protection of the English laws, which runs thus:" "And whereas, it will greatly contribute to the speedy "settling our said new governments, that our loving subjects "should be informed of our paternal care for the securities of the "liberties and properties of those who are, and shall become "inhabitants thereof; we have thought fit to publish and declare, by this our Proclamation, that we have in the Letters "Patent, under our great seal of Great Britain, by which the "said governments are constituted, given express power and direction to our governors of our said colonies respectively that "so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will "permit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the "members of our council, call general assemblies within the said "governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used "and directed in those colonies and provinces in America, which "are under our immediate government. And we have also given "power to the said governors, with the consent of our said councils and the representatives of the people so to be summoned as "aforesaid, to make, constitute and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of "our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as "near as may be to the laws of England; and in the mean time, "and until such assemblies shall be called as aforesaid, all persons "inhabiting in, and resorting to our said colonies, may confide in "our royal protection for the enjoyment of the laws of our realm "of England; for which purpose we have given power, under "our great seal, to the governors of our said colonies respectively, "to erect courts of judicature and public justice within our said "colonies, as well criminal as single, according to law and equity, "and as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England." (2)

And having mentioned the power which the bill vests in the governor, the whole mode of which he said was *tyrannical and despotic*, he was likewise very particular on the bad consequences that would attend the great extent of that province; that the whole of the bill appeared to him to be destructive of that liberty which ought to be the ground-work of every constitution. Ten thousand objections he was confident might be made to the bill, but the extinction of the mode of trial above-mentioned was a very alarming circumstance; and he would pronounce him a bold man who proposed such a plan. X

When his Lordship came to the *religious* part of the bill, he directed his discourse to the Bench of Bishops, telling them, that as by the bill the *catholic religion* was made the established religion of that vast continent, it was impossible they could be silent on the occasion; if they were so, he shou'd ever after believe them *catholicks*. He called the bill a child of inordinate power, and desired and asked, if any of that Reverend Bench would hold it out for baptism? and touched again upon the unlimited power in appointing all the members, and who might be made up of *Roman Catholicks* only. He stared with great force many objections to the clause, giving to the *French* Canadians so advantageous a part of the fisheries of Cod on the Labradore coast, to the great prejudice of the English fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland, considering the said fisheries of Labradore as a nursery of French Canadian seamen, to man, in case of a French war, any squadron of France in those seas.

This experienced and truly *protestant* statesman exposed, with unanswerable force, the train of fatal mischiefs attending the *establishment of popery and arbitrary power* in that vast and fertile region now annexed to the government of Quebec, and capable of containing (if fully peopled) thirty millions of souls. This long speech breathed nothing but the love of his country in this most dangerous crisis, the free principles of the Reformation, and of the glorious Revolution, deducing the whole series of laws, from the supremacy first revindicated under Henry the Eighth down to this day, constituting a clear compact, that all establishments, by law, are to be protestant; which *compact* ought not to be altered but by the consent of *the collective* body of the people. He farther maintained, unanswered, that the dangerous innovations of this bill were at variance with all the safe-guards and barriers against *Popery* and of Popish influence, so wisely provided by all the oaths of *office* and *trust*, from the constable up to the members of both houses of parliament; and even to the Sovereign in his coronation oath. He pathetically expressed his fears, that it might shake the affections and confidence of his Majesty's protestant subjects in England and Ireland; and, finally, lose the hearts of all his Majesty's subjects.——

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Lloyd,

At Warehouse No. 5. on the Long-Wharf,

A few Casks of best Coffee, French Lodiga, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Sterling Madeira Wine, Brandy, Pig Iron, Anchors, White Beans, Rye, Ship Bread, &c. &c.——

Wanted, A Negro Woman of about 20 Years of Age, that understands Kitchen Business, Washing and Ironing, and can be well recommended.

Fresh Philadelphia FLOUR,

Very good and sweet, to be Sold by

Thomas Amory,

At the South End near the Hay-Market.

Best Lisbon WINE

TO BE SOLD

At *Francis Rotch's* Store, Kingstreet.

Whereas the Great and General Court

or Assembly of this Province, at their Session begun and held at Boston on the Sixth Day of January 1773, by an Act then passed intitled, "An Act to make Provision for the assessing the Monies "upon the Lands of the Proprietors in the Township of Athfield, "in the County of Hampshire, which are due from the said Pro"prietors to defray the Charges hereafter mentioned, and to pro"vide a Method for the collecting and levying the same," appointed us the Subscribers a Committee to ascertain and determine what was then due to the Rev. Mr. Jacob Sherwin, Minister of said Athfield, for and towards his Settlement in the Ministry there by Virtue of his Contract with the Proprietors; also what was due and unpaid towards the building of the Meeting-House there and the Charges and Expences incurred in and about the same; and certain other Charges mentioned in the said Act, and to assess such Sums as we should judge due, on the Lands already laid out in the said Township, (the publick Rights excepted) such Proportion as should appear to us not to have been already paid; and also to ascertain what might be due to the said Mr. Sherwin for his Salary, agreeable to his Contract with the Proprietors, since his Settlement, to the Time the said Act was made, and to assess such Sum on the Lands of the Proprietors already laid out, (the public Rights and the Lands of the Baptists in the said Town excepted) each Lot its due and equal Proportion according to its nominal Quantity, and in Case any of the Proprietors should neglect to pay such Sums as he should be assessed to the Collector for the Space of Ninety Days, Notice of such Assessment, having been given by said Committee, in manner as is provided by a Law of this Province, made in the second year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to subject the unimproved "Lands within this Province to be sold for the payment of Taxes "assessed on them by Order of the General Court and Votes and "Agreements of the Proprietors thereof, and to enable Proprie"tors of new Plantations to levy Province and County Taxes "laid on them," then and in such Case the said Committee or the major part of them may make sale of so much of such delinquent Proprietors Land there, as shall be necessary for the payment of such Sums and reasonable Charges arising thereon, in such manner as in and by the last mentioned Act is provided for the payment of such Taxes and Charges. And by an Act made and passed by the said Great and General Court holden at Boston in February, 1774, in Addition to the Act first above mentioned, the said Committee were further impowered to determine what Sums were due to divers Persons, and on divers Considerations mentioned in the said Additional Act, and to assess the same agreeable to the Directions given in the said Act, and also to levy the Monies so assessed in the same way and manner as in and by the said first mentioned Act, it is provided and directed we should levy the Monies we were impowered by that Act to assess: And whereas we have made, and duly pushed the several Assessments we were authorized & impowered by the aforesaid Acts to make, and the Proprietors or Owners of the several Lots contained in the following Lists refuse or neglect to pay the Sums assessed or their Lands, which are annexed to the respective Numbers—viz—House Lots. Second Division. Third Division.

No.	£.	s.	d.	No.	£.	s.	d.	No.	£.	s.	d.
1.	2	5	5	3	1.	10	11	3	No. 1.	4	10 11 3
5.	2	5	5	3	3.	7	2	3	10.	9	6 4 3
6.	12	1	2		8.	4	13	2 8	11.	5	4 11 3
10.	3	11	1		20.	7	3	3	12.	2	5 5 2
11.	10	11	3½		21.	4	10	11 3	13.	8	6
12.	10	0			22.	4	10	11 3	14.	4	10 11 3
17.	10	11	3		23.	4	10	11 3	15.	4	10 11 3
20.	10	0	3		25.	4	10	11 3	22.	4	10 11 3
21.	13	6	2		26.	4	10	11 3	24.	9	6 4 3
22.	4	2			27.	4	10	11 3	25.	4	10 11 3
26.	4	4	7 3		21.	7	8	8 1	26.	9	17 1 1
27.	10	11			22.	1		7 2	27.	4	11 3
28.	1	5	10 3		23.	5	19	9 2	30.		3 7 3
29.	2	5	5 3		25.	4	10	11 3	31.	4	10 11 3
30.	2	5	5 3		26.	1	0	0	32.	9	6 4 3
31.	3	1	2		31.	4	10	11 3	33.	4	10 11 3
32.	2	5	5 3		34.	9	6	4 3	34.		14 11 3
35.	3	7	1		37.	4	10	11 3	37.	4	10 11 3
39.	2	5	5 3		38.	6	18	8 1	38.	2	5 6
40.	2	5	5 3		41.	4		10 3	40.	4	10 11 3
41.	2	5	5 3		45.	9	6	4 3	43.	5	10 11 3
42.	7	5	3		46.	4	10	11 3	44.	4	2 8
45.	15	6			50.	5	9	2	44.	5	8 2 3
46.	2	5	5 3		52.	1	14	11	48.	4	10 11 3
52.	2	5	5 3		53.	7	8	3	49.	1	5 0
59.	2	5	5 3		54.	4	10	11 3	50.	4	10 11 3
62.	10	9			55.	14	0		56.	4	10 11 3
					56.	4	10	11 3	57.	4	10 11 3
Mill Lot.	2	5	6 1		57.	4	10	11 3	58.	4	10 11 3
					59.	4		11 3	59.	4	10 11 3
					60.	4	10	11 3	61.	4	10 11 3
					62.	4	10	11 3	63.	4	10 11 3
					63.	9	5	10 1			

The Owners of the several Lots aforesaid are hereby notified that so much of their respective Lots above-said will be sold at Public Vendue, to be opened on the 28th Day of December next, at the Dwelling-House of Samuel Belding, in Athfield aforesaid, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continued from Day to Day, if there be Occasion, as shall be necessary to pay the Sums annexed to the said Numbers respectively as aforesaid, and the reasonable Charges, unless the same be paid to one of us, or to Lieut. Obadiah Dickinson of Hatfield, Proprietors Treasurer, before that Day.

JED'H FOSTER,
August 25th, 1774. WM. WILLIAMS, } Committee.
TRO'S DENNEY,

BOSTON: Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

X See List of Grievances, pa. 971. ✓ See our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ✓ See Act altering the Charter, pa. 1082. ✓ See an Index, under Congress Provincial. ✓ See Index, under Congress Continental. ✓ vid. Post Act, pa. 499. —— See Act for impartial administration of Justice, pa. 509. ✓ See Index, under Troops. ✓ See pa. 5

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 2034.)

Monday, *September* 19, 1774.

For the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

To his Excellency Governor GAGE.

SIR,

SINCE your arrival into this Province, you have had many Addresses from the Public Prints; tho' it may appear a little unusual for individuals to address the Governor, yet the present exigencies of our publick affairs require it.—Compliments and frothy congratulations have long agone been laid aside on this side the Atlantic, truth and plain advice have taken their place. Tho' a few have publish'd to the world a courtly performance, address'd to the late Governor Hutchinson, yet, Sir, you must not expect often those empty harangues from the People over whom you govern.—You are, Sir, exalted to a Seat somewhat parrallel to the King your Master.—You govern a numerous, loyal, free and determined People—each individual is possest with the sentiments of *good Governments*, from our childhood the principles of Christianity and our happy constitution have been taught us; they are become part of our natural constitution—not the least infringement can be made on the minutest article but we *feel*, are *alarm'd*, and *rise to defend it*. We have been forced to be thus careful, vigilant and studious, from the first settlement of this Country to the present day; we have had either among ourselves, or in England, base Villains plotting our ruin—Thank Heaven they have hitherto miss'd their aim, and some have felt the vengeance of our opposition. We would advise you, Sir, to examine the History of this Country, wrote by your late predecessor, tho' the Historian has not done that justice which might have been expected from one writing the History of his own Country, yet there are facts sufficient to convince you of the Spirit, Wisdom, and the *noble Principles* which actuated the first Settlers.—Picture to yourself, Sir, a number of principal Families, blest'd with a competency of the riches of life, who might have indulged themselves at Home, and enjoyed the blessings of their fellow-countrymen in England, and might have died on the bed of ease—view these men with their families, leaving their habitations, their connections, and all the pleasing allurements of their native country, and steering a course towards a country wild and uninhabited, except by Savages & wild Beasts—view them landing on these desolate shores—observe their untuned behaviour, how fearless and undismay'd they erect their little huts to screen themselves, their wives and their little ones from the inclement sky—here they dwell surrounded on all sides with dangers—Beasts and more wild Savages—a land entirely unknown, filled with every species of terror—but far from being discouraged, see them beginning to form themselves into Society, preparing to encounter with all the horrors which surrounded them—They plough, they sow, protected and defended, and from small beginnings, thro' a series of wonderful events, they established a settled society, acting on the principles of a *free constitution*——Their Charter granted by King Charles they esteem'd as sacred, supposing the Grant of a King was a sufficient Security.——With this Charter, which granted them the *free enjoyment* of their Liberties, they overcame the barren wilds of America, and caused the vallies and the hills to flourish like a rose.—While they enjoyed their *Charter-Privileges*, they were peaceable and quiet; but when the base hands of an *Andros* or a *Randolph* began to rifle them, they rous'd like *Britons*, and spelled the Traitors——every Villain who attempted their destruction, felt their vengeance or *fled* for safety. They acted on the Principles of the English Constitution, they viewed Britain as their Parent, her King their Protector, and Britons as their elder Brothers.—Their first Charter was inhumanly vacated, but still they retained the natural inherent Rights of Englishmen, founded on the principles of natural Liberty.—The second Charter granted in the reign of William and Mary, tho' vastly different from their former, they embraced with affection, their loyalty would not suffer them to surmise the possibility of King, Lords and Commons ever attempting the ruin of their Liberties; relying on the friendship of their Brethren, they never further attempted to renew their Old Charter. Affairs being fixed on a settled Foundation, Britain and America again renewed their bonds of friendship; from which time, 'till within a few late years (excepting a few traiterous designs of some incendiaries in power) we have continued in a peaceable enjoyment of our Charter-Rights, and Great-Britain received the advantages resulting therefrom.——In the last war we freely aided, assisted, fought, bled, and thousands of our Countrymen fell sacrifice.—Our Sovereign's *Grandfather* often express'd his esteem for his American subjects—the great Mr. Pitt *and* all those who *understand* the political affairs of the kingdom, express a high regard for the Colonies—examine the speeches of many worthies in the British court in favor of America, who must be allowed equal in understanding with those who are against us; examine those, may it please your Excellency, and you must be convinced it is not only a *faction* in the town of Boston, who maintain the principles of the present Opposition—the wisest men in the nation are of the same sentiments. —A Gentleman of your profession cannot be supposed to be fully acquainted with the present disputes—Without doubt you are possest with the notion that Americans are endeavouring to shake off their allegiance to Britain, and become independent; without doubt, Sir, you think on these principles are founded our Opposition.——Be assured, Sir, these are wrong notions, we have no desire of Independence; we ask no more than a free enjoyment of those Rights and Liberties granted us in our Charter; these decent requests are denied us—the Charter granted our Fathers has been and continues to be inhumanly infringed, we their Sons request the British Parliament to stay their hands, and cease to tear from us those Privileges, but suffer us a free enjoyment of them—this petition has been denied us, we have used every method to obtain redress, we have *petitioned and remonstrated*, but all to no purpose; our legal doings have been reputed equal to our *tarring and feathering*, the DESTROYING TEA!—*Our General Assembly has been dissolved for petitioning his Majesty*—We have followed every prudent measure till we are weary; our Right has been fleeced after another!—a Board of Commissioners, with a swarm of dependants, have lived upon our properties for many years; every insult has been offered us, which could raise the spirit of Freemen; we have been forced to acts of violence; a candid disposition will look to the *original cause*, the arbitrary measures which have drove us to such extremities.——For many years we have waited patiently for redress, but no relief has come; new offices and offices have been established to be paid from the Revenue—Courts of Admiralty, wherein our properties are treated as wind bladders; the Judges with salaries, to be raised by thus jesting with our estates!—Officers without number, which I have not learnt their titles, are supported in idleness and affluence from our pockets—Regiments of Soldiers are quartered among us, to intimidate us into a compliance with these tyrannical measures, but we have ever treated them with the contempt they deserved.——But however these are trifles compared with some others which shall be named—these manœuvres have overrun our civil Constitution, our Judges are wholly altered from their original appointment, are supported independent of us, and receive part of the ill-gotten revenue!—Our late Governors are on a footing unknown in our Charter—*Your establishment* is a novice in the American Constitution, and is as alarming to us, as it would be to Britons, if the *King* should live *independent* of the *grants of Parliament*.——Consider, Sir, what must be our fears, can we doubt any longer of the *evil designs* against us, can you blame us for our opposition to parliamentary tyranny?—On the contrary, would you not think us unworthy to call the first Settlers of this Country our Fathers, if we suffered these Liberties which they so dearly purchased, for which they left their native Country, and so freely bled to defend, to be torn from us without the least opposition?—Surely, Sir, if you delight in virtue, you must be convinced we are engaged in a righteous cause. ——You, Sir, are placed over us at an important crisis, Oppression and Tyranny are now rushing on us like a Deluge; *prudence* and *moderation* ought to be your chief study.—Your coming among us has been quite different from any yet landing on these shores—A cruel *Port-Bill* was the prologue to your action on the American stage—A *British Navy*, with a train of transports now float in our harbour!—*Troops* with a *formidable Artillery* park in our common and on our hills.—A *Council by mandamus* have rous'd us still more!—A bill pass'd the last session *altering the Constitution of the Massachusetts*, wherein the Governor has power as despotic as the Grand Seignior, we are therein denied the invaluable privilege of a trial by a *free jury*, to be dragg'd either to England or wherever an arbitrary Judge shall order!—the *legal* meeting of a town to be deemed rebellion!——These are some among the many of the orders sent to you to be put in execution—at this important moment be *careful*, consider before you put in execution—tempt not a determined spirit too highly—be not deluded that it is only a *faction* who are making this opposition.—ALL AMERICA ARE IN FLAMES—we are all determined to defend those Rights earn'd by the Blood of our Fathers—we have imbibed their principles, we esteem our Liberties dearer than our Lives.—America has been used to the horrors of war, our arms have often been our pillows, the savage Indians have felt the force of our bravery, and in war many a parent has mourn'd the loss of a son slain by an American's sword. ——Do not blame our coarse manner of address, we study not elegance but *truth*.——You are, Sir, upon an important expedition, you are governing a People, who for many years have been contending for their just Rights, they have lately been drove almost to desperation!—you have orders to execute which will heighten their desperation, and perhaps force them to madness.—In this case what must be done? An important question! You Sir, perhaps may please yourself that the People are not alarmed—that your *Troops* are sufficient to curb whatever opposition may arise—Be not deceived, examine the Resolutions of every Town in the Province, & the treatment your *New Council* meet with in almost every place they put their head!—how your Proclamations are treated for hindering Town-Meetings and stopping the Non-Consumption Agreement!—how every Town in the Continent resents the cruel treatment of the Town of Boston!—viewing it as an affront on the *whole*, and enabling them to stand out by sending them supplies!—You cannot, Sir, but be convinced that the opposition is general—if so, can you place your confidence in your Troops? Perhaps half might forsake you in the time of need; the noble spirit of a Soldier scorns to slay a Brother.—Allow them all in the field, and a regular battle ensue; can you suppose *two thousand* to conquer *millions* of *determined Americans*? Perhaps you may please yourself we are *timid* ——We have given proofs of our *bravery*; we are used to war, the apparatus of a camp are familiar; we sprang from the loins of warriors, from men who clear'd the American world of enemies—we ourselves have buckled on the harness to fight for George the 3d, and are willing when we are treated as *Englishmen* to do the same for George the 3d.——

These things, Sir, we offer for your consideration—not that we would have you suppose we mean to fight with your regiments, we mean neither them nor you any injury; we are People who desire peace and amity; we are willing your force should bask in the sunshine of America, till he who sent them thinks it most for the *Nation's honor* to recall them—Our opposition is not to machines, but the grand movers.——We conclude, wishing you success in all your *lawful* undertakings. You know the sentiments of the People, how actuated with a noble spirit of opposition to the tyranny of a British Parliament, we could not, as friends, but advise you and all those who are to execute their orders, to do them with prudence and moderation.——We are, Sir, with Esteem,

Millions of Loyal Americans.

To be sold by T. & J. FLEET, *at the* Heart & Crown,

A Defence of the

New-England CHARTERS.

By JER. DUMMER.

At the same Place may be had,

☞ A few of Governor *Hutchinson's* Collection of Curious Papers, in which is contained the *Old Charter of the Massachusets Colony.**

* This first Charter of the Massachusets Colony was never before printed; and there are very few Manuscript Copies of it. The only one authenticated under Governor Winthrop's own Hand, with the Colony Seal annexed, is supposed to be that now in Possession of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By Order of His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court, at PUBLICK VENDUE, on Thursday the Sixth Day of *October* next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

The Real Estate of *William Hallowell*, late of *Boston*, Blacksmith, deceased, consisting of two Pieces of Land, lying at the Bottom of Milk-Street, and adjoining the Ship-Yard of the late *Benjamin Hallowell*, Esq; deceased, being extreamly well situated for building Tradesmens Shops, and in a very good Part of the Town for Trade.

Boston, Sept. 1. 1774. The Sale to be on the Premises.

To the PRINTERS.

THE *following Recantation, signed by 43 of the* Worcester *Protesters, in part serves to shew how the more conspicuously correct Measures of the British ministry in the Canada Paper Act, Chastiseth all Parties: Those among us that have heretofore seemed to favor the Side of Prerogative have since the Conduct of our Enemies became so bare-faced, joined themselves to the People; all indiscriminately flying to Arms and marching in Defence of our Country when we had Intelligence that our Brethren were again butchered by a merciless Soldiery, as a sufficient Proof that we are one and all determined not to survive our Liberties, however we might before differ in some unessentials.*

WORCESTER, Sept. 5, 1774.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers, have given the good People of this Province in general, and the Inhabitants of the Town of Worcester in particular, just cause to be offended with each of us, in the unguarded Action of ours, in signing and publishing in the Massachusetts-Gazette of June the 30th, a certain Peice as our Protest against the Votes and Proceedings of the Town of *Worcester*, at a Town-Meeting held at *Worcester*, on the 20th of June, 1774, wherein we acknowledge we have cast cruel Aspersions, upon the Town of *Worcester*, and upon the Committee of Correspondence, for said Town, and also upon all the Committees of Correspondence throughout this Province, for which we are sorry, and take this Opportunity publicly to Manifest it, and declare we did not so well consider the Contents, that we had no other intention than to bear our public Testimony against Mobs and Riots, notwithstanding any Thing in said Protest to the Contrary; and that we have that Charity for our Fellow-Townsmen, as to believe that they will heartily join with us in this Particular; for to the best of our Knowledge we declare, that the present Generation in this Town never has been concerned in any Mobs or Riots, in this or any other Place. And we hereby beg their Forgiveness, and all others we may have offended; also, that we may be restored to their Favour, and be made Pertakers of that ineffimable Blessing, the good Will of our Neighbours, and the Whole Community.

Jonathan Phillips	John Chandler
Samuel Mower	Jacob Chamberlain
Clark Chandler	Palmer Goulding
Samuel Mower, jun.	James Goodwin
John Mower	Samuel Brooks
Micah Johnson	Gardner Chandler
Daniel Goulding	William Curtis
Abel Stowell	Elisha Smith
Isaac Barnard	his
William Chandler	William ☒ Elder
Tiras Rice	Mark
Nahum Willard	Isaac Willard
Rufus Chandler	James Hart
Samuel Bridge	Jacob Stevens
Andrew Duncan	Israel Jenison
Cornelius Stowell	Daniel Boyden
John Curtis	Nathaniel Adams
Adam Walker	Nathan Patch
David Moore	Thomas Baird, jun.
Joseph Blair	Joseph Clark
Edmund Heard	James Heart, jun.
Thomas Baird.	John Chamberlain
	Samuel Moore

NEW-YORK, *September* 13.

Applications having been made to the King in behalf of several persons of rank, to be appointed Governor of this province, his Majesty declared he would allow of no more sollicitations until the state of Governor Tryon's health would allow him to determine whether or not he could return to the administration of government in this city. Should the means, using for this Gentleman's speedy recovery, prove ineffectual, we are assured that Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. is most likely to succeed, though he will find a powerful competitor in a relation of the Earl of Dartmouth.

We are informed, that Captain Chambers has commenced a suit in London, for the recovery of the Damages he sustained in the destroying a quantity of Tea, which he some time ago brought to this Port.

BOSTON, September 19, 1774.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Andrew Philip Skene, Esq; Lieutenant in the 43d regiment, & son of Philip Skene, Esq; of Skenesborough, to be Major of Brigade in North-America, in the room of his father who has resigned.

It is said to be in contemplation, that the King will appoint Dr. Jonathan Shipley, the Bishop of St. Asaph, (whose celebrated speech in favour of the liberties of this country, does him honor) to be Archbishop and Primate of all North-America, and that he will have two Suffragan Bishops under him.

We hear Orders are given for erecting Barracks on the Common in this Town, sufficient to accommodate the Troops now incamp'd there.(8)

A vessel is arrived at Philadelphia, from England, after a very short Passage, by which we are informed, that Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, had embarked, and sailed for Philadelphia, several Days before the departure of the above vessel.

The inhabitants of Georgia have published a set of Resolves upon the present disorded state of the Colonies, similar to those of many of the other Provinces; but Non-Importation Measures are not mentioned; not have they chosen Deputies to meet at the Congress.(17)

The 10th and 64d Regiments are ordered from Quebec, to join his Majesty's Troops at Boston.(8)

(6) Resolves on Tea, pa. 735, Vol. 2. (7) See Index under admiralty Courts of ye Indexes, Vol. 2, 3, & 4. (8) See Index under Troops, in vol. 2, 3, & 4. (9) See pa. 136, 452. (10) See pa. 97. &c. (11) See pa. 558. (12) See Portsmouth pa. 499. (13) See Index, under Mon of Mass. (14) See Pa. 549-554. (a) Page 532. (b) Pa. 569. (c) vid pa. 563 (d) See Resolves in index. (e) See Provda. in Index. (f) See agreem. Page, 529-536 bot. (g) See Index under Com. (15) See Index, under donall. (h) vid Que bec act, pa. 559. (16) See under Towns & Worcester * See Committee of Correspond. in Index. (17) Page 580.—& under Gen. gage Lieutenant in Index.

& See Arrival, pa. 498 & See Index, under address. † See Revolution here, pa. 353, Vol. 1.—see Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. & See Pa. 558. ‖ See Pitts Speech, pa. 403, Vol. 1.—L. Camden's, pa. 10, Vol. 2,—and under Speeches, & debates in Commons House, &c. in Indexes. (1) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ See in Index, under Petitions, & Remonstrance, &c. &c. (2) See tarring & feathering Malcolm pa. 441. 396. 448. (3) See in Index, destruction Tea. & see pa. 163, Vol. 2. (4) See Index. Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4, under Com. missioners. (5) See Index. Vol. 1, 2, 3, & under Riots,—& pa. 415, 416. 437, 462.

Advices from London, by the last Ships.

LONDON, July 1.

MANY people have been wicked enough to insinuate that no offers had been made to government for the loss the India company sustained by the destruction of the Tea in America ✓ but we can contradict these assertions with truth; for Messrs. Champion and Dickenson, Haly and Hopkins, Lane, Son, and Fraizer, &c. offered ninety thousand pounds to Lord North, to indemnify the company for the loss sustained ✓ to hold back the Boston bill; but then Lord North replied, "That things were gone too far to be alter'd."

July 2. It is hoped and believed, that his Holiness the Pope will speedily send a letter of thanks to his Majesty for his piety in promoting and establishing Roman Catholic religion, as the national church in America; and some are of opinion, that a Cardinal's hat will be offered to each of our Archbishops.

July 5. A letter from America observes, that at the Meeting of the Merchants at Norfolk, in Virginia, on receiving the Proposal from the Bostonians to resolve on a Non-importation agreement, till all the Acts relating to Boston were repealed; one present observed, that the request put him in mind of the old Fable of the Fox that had lost his tail, and who would have prevailed his brethren to cut off theirs; —The Bostonians, says he are the Fox first mentioned; but as amputation is a dangerous operation, and may be attended with great inconveniences, it will be better to take time to consider of it; the Meeting was accordingly adjourned for a fortnight, and it was expected they would forget to meet again.

July 6. A Correspondent says, His Majesty's recommendation to his Lords and Gentlemen in Parliament, to carry into their respective counties, their affectionate attachment was very necessary; for the Boston and Quebec Bills are universally cried out against, and the consequences are dreaded by many loyal and quiet people.

July 9. Upon a very accurate calculation, it is computed that every fifth artisan in this country has been hitherto employed in American exports. If the resolutions lately entered into by the people of Anapolis, become general throughout the provinces, may we not seriously ask, "What will become of poor Old England?"

We hear that a noble Lord lately deceased, two hours before his death, called up his second son, and made it his last request that he would renounce gaming, concluding with these words, "Permit a dying, affectionate father, Charles, to advise you in this, in every thing else you are very capable of yourself."

LORD HOLLAND's WILL.

"Stephen, the Wiltshire estate, 5000l. per annum, and 20,000l. Charles, the Shepy and Thanet estate, 900l. per annum, and 20,000l. the Captain, an estate, in the North, 500. per annum, and 10,000l. Lady Holland, 2000l. per annum, with Holland House, estate, plate, &c. to pay some small legacies, and to be held sole executrix."

July 12. Private letters from Cadiz mention, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the English.

They write from Boston, in New England, that some French and Spanish Agents were lately committed to the Town Gaol, for inveigling ship carpenters, caulkers, &c. to go to the Havannah, on promise of great encouragement.

July 13. Yesterday Lord and Lady Chatham came to town, with Lord Pitt, who yesterday afternoon set out for Portsmouth, to embark for North-America; after which Lord and Lady Chatham returned to Hayes.

The commodities exported from Great-Britain to America, on an average of three years, have amounted to 3,370,900l. The commodities imported into Great-Britan from the Colonies, for the same period of time, have amounted to 3,924,606l. 13s. 4d.

July 15. This day a cabinet council will be held at St. James's upon affairs of great importance, but no part of the subject matter has yet transpired.

Large betts are laid, that the Popish religion will be established in England as the national church, by an act of parliament, and that the Host will publicly be carried through the streets of this metropolis in less than five years time. ✓

It is reported that the Pope had been solicited to publish a Crusade against the rebellious Bostonians, to excite the Canadians, with the assistance of the British soldiery, to extirpate those bitter enemies to the Romish religion and monarchial power. ✓

It is now said that the merchants and manufacturers, both in town and country, concerned in the American trade, are now more alarmed for the security of their property than before the repeal of the stamp act. ✓

A correspondent observes, that while the Americans are so fervently praying Heaven to grant us *wisdom*, they would do well to ask one thing necessary for themselves—*Honesty* to pay their debts.

July 15. The Drawing Room at St. James's was yesterday very thin, and but few besides the Foreign Ministers attended; for most of the Court followers are now busy in the country boroughs endeavouring to secure their seats for another seven years.

A correspondent observes, that when the Americans threaten us with a non-importation agreement, they threaten what would be a revenge upon themselves, as such a measure would infallibly raise divisions among themselves, which must contribute to the ruin of that deluded people. ‖

"the present despicable junto of a ministry mistook egregiously if they ever supposed the Americans would determine the contest by force of arms, they will do it more effectually by the mode which Governor Pownal pointed out in the House of Commons, and which we have since learnt the Americans have adopted. Much has been done already by the committees of correspondence towards uniting the inhabitants of the whole continent of America, and if a general congress of deputies from the several Houses of assembly take place, as it certainly will, the Americans will be secure, but the mother country will be ruined, for the first measure taken will be an universal agreement neither to export to or import from England, and if this prohibition exists but six months inevitable ruin to the mother country must be the consequence.

A correspondent says, that there are several Jesuits and rank Jacobites now employed by the Ministry to write in defence of the Popish Quebec bill, but with all their sophistry their best arguments are but feeble paliations, their specious paneyric, irony, and their suffrages meer panegyric, and any man tolerably versed in the history, laws and constitutions of his country, may at pleasure silence and confute these most doughty advocates for Popery and arbitrary power.

It is an absolute fact, that Administration is resolved to use the most spirited efforts to enforce the measures they have taken with the Americans, (a)

By the Frenchified Quebec act, the Roman Catholic religion is not only to be permited, but authorised, not tolerated, but established, thus making no kind of difference between tolerating a religion through policy, and approving it through principle, the one is the duty of a legislator, the other that of a monk.

The Ministry are greatly to blame to kindle their silly and idle quarrels with the Americans; the colonies will be still greater to blame if they submit to the late infamous acts ✓ of Parliament; and the French and Spaniards must be next to insane if they do not jointly seize the opportunity, perhaps given them by the designs of the Thane to crush Great-Britain effectually, which they have often attempted in vain, but now they may be almost certain of success, even to the giving us a Lord to their own liking, a Stuart has been a King of England and a pensioner to France, at the same time Solomon says there is nothing new under the sun, and Englishmen say with aching hearts what has been, may be again.

July 16. We hear it is settled to keep eight regiments of Foot constantly in America. (b)

A Correspondent observes, that Lord North is justly entitled to the thanks of America for the firm and happy union of all her councils; an union which no other Minister of the present reign has had the hardiness to effect.

It is said Lord North has received some unwelcome News, which has brought him again to Town.

We are informed, that a Great Personage is again pregnant.

Many people wish to insinuate, that the conduct of the people of Boston is not approved of by the other colonists; be that repeated to them again, with the firm assurance of truth, that the sense of the people of America goes with the people of Boston.

It is remarkable that the three last Kings of France reigned 160 Years, as follow:

On the villainous Assassination of Henry IV. King of France, justly Sir-named the Great, he was succeded by his Son Lewis XIII. who reigned till 1643, -	29 Years
Lewis XIV. his Son succeeded, who reigned till 1715, - - - - - -	72 Years
Lewis XV. his Great Great Grandson succeeded, who reigned till 1774, -	59 Years
Total	160 Years

A Circumstance not to be paralleled in either antient or modern History.

Southampton, July 1. We are assured that the Active frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth about three weeks ago from Boston brought orders to several merchants in Bristol, for goods to a considerable amount; the principal people of that place being sincerely disposed to continue on an amicable footing with Great Britain, and using their utmost endeavours to keep the factious rabble in order. Four of the ringleaders, it is said are ordered to England in irons. There is great reason to believe, therefore, that the port will soon be opened, and that trade will again flourish in that quarter of the world. a Lie!!

Daniel Scott,

At his Medicine Store the Sign of the LEOPARD, South End, BOSTON,

Takes this Method of returning his thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies who have done him the honour to employ him as a Dentist; and as he presumes by his great satisfaction, so he would inform them and all other persons who have had the Misfortune to lose their Teeth, that he still continues the Business of making and fixing artificial Teeth as usual, in so elegant a manner as to be but little inferior to the natural, either in Use or Beauty, as some hundreds of Persons who have experienced them can testify: Where also any Person afflicted with painful Stumps or unsound Teeth, may have them extracted with a peculiar Dexterity and Ease.—And all Persons who have the Scurvy in their Teeth, which threatens their removal though found, may have them cleaned without hurting the Enamel, or in the least degree impairing them, and may be supplied with his DENTIUM CONSERVATOR, which is an excellent Powder, the best adapted for preserving the Teeth and Gums, and preventing them from Aching, of any Preparation ever offered to the Public; It will cure the Scurvy in the Gums, bring the Teeth to their original Whiteness, and by a continuance of its Use, will preserve both Teeth and Gums in a pure State during life.—It is not pretended that it will perform Impossibilities, that it will make rotten Teeth sound, or will ease them when they violently ach; but it will preserve those Teeth found that are so, and cause the Gums to adhere to them and prevent those that are decayed in part, from becoming worse.

At the above Store may be had,

Morgan's useful Eye-Water, which has in so many cases been found serviceable, that it must escape the censure of the most critical Occulist—Brigiten's famous Bug Liquid, which effectually destroys those hateful Vermin, be they ever so numerous.—A genuine assortment of Medicines—Medicine Boxes for Families or Shipping.—Neat Iron Mortars of different Sizes—And a Variety of other articles cheap.

☞ *The above* Dentium Conservator *may be had at Messieurs* Cox *and* Berry's *Store in King-Street.*——

William Breck

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and Customers, That he has removed from his Shop at the *Golden Key*, in Ann-Street, to a Shop near the Hay-Market, next Door to Dr. *Daniel Scott's*, at the Sign of the *Leopard*, South End of BOSTON.—Where he continues to Sell,

A general Assortment of Hard Ware Goods, together with a full Assortment of Tin Ware, At the lowest Prices for Cash.

FLOUR.

A Quantity of choice Superfine FLOUR, To be Sold uncommonly Cheap, by

Joshua Blanchard, jun^r

At his STORE, on Dock-Square, BOSTON.

ALSO

Brown Sugars of a superior Quality, a Quantity of excellent Bacon, and all Kinds of West India Goods and Groceries as usual.——

William Payne

Most respectfully begs Leave to tell the Lovers of Science, that he has opened an English Grammar School (lately kept by Mr. WARD in Milk Street) Where he will teach,

The true Art of Spelling, Pronouncing, Reading, and expressing our Sense of Things, either by Speech or Writing, in the most accurate and best approved Manner; also, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Rudiments of Latin.—Gentlemen and Ladies, either in Town or Country, who may please to favour him with the important Charge of Instructing their Children in all or any of the above-mentioned Branches of Knowledge, may depend upon being served with the utmost Attention and strictest Fidelity.——In managing the School, the most exact Decorum will be insisted on, by the most gentle Means.

BARLEY

A Quantity is wanted to be delivered at Beverly or Salem, for which the Cash will be paid on Delivery.——Enquire at Store No. 20 on the Long Wharf, Boston; where may be had, Coffee in Barrels, old Red Port Wine in Quarter-Casks, choice New Flour and Pease in Barrels, a small Consignment of Hosiery and Gloves; all which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms for Cash.

Three Months longer, is allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *William Hall*, late of Boston, Leather-Dresser, deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. give notice, that they will attend that Service at the British Coffee House, in King-Street, on the third Wednesday of this and the two following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock in the Evening.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to settle their Accounts with *Margaret Hall*, the Executrix.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

4 See Tea destroyed in Index. ‖ See the Bill, pa. 499. ✓ See Quebec Act, pa. 559 & See pa. 498. ✗ as Port Act, pa. 499— Act for Altering the Charter, pa. 532— ✓ Act for impartial Administration of Justice, pa. 509. ¶ See pa. 519. ‖ See in Index, under Congress Continental (a) see repeal, pa. 411, Vol. I. & vid Act, pa. 53. Vol. I. —see Index, under Committee of Correspondence. (a) See List of Grievances, pa. 971. (b) See Index, under Troops.